

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

CONDOLENCES TO FAMILY AND FRIENDS OF FOUR ALCOHOL RELATED DEATHS

HON. WILLIAM J. MARTINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 17, 1995

Mr. MARTINI. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this time to send my condolences to the family and friends of four women who died tragically in an alcohol-related accident on July 3, 1995. All four of them resided in my congressional district.

Evelyn Dotson, Henrietta Lathon, Jeanne Ruth Sanford, and Gwendolyn King had been paying a visit to an elderly woman who was housebound with a bad heart. Before heading home, they decided to spend the evening in Atlantic City. On their way back to the eighth district their van was struck head on by a sports car driving in the wrong direction on the Garden State Parkway. The four women died in the accident. A 24-year-old man was charged with drunk driving in the incident. Miraculously, the driver of the van, Matthew Buie, and his wife, Jonnie Ruth, were saved when they were pulled from the burning van by a passing motorist.

Mr. Speaker, these four women were extremely active members in the Paterson, NJ community. They donated their time and effort to help others in a selfless manner. They prayed for the sick, fed the hungry, and comforted the lonely. They exhibited the qualities we should all strive to emulate.

Furthermore, each of the women spent a great deal of time at the St. Augustine Presbyterian Church. This congregation will not easily replace the void that was created by the passing of Evelyn, Henrietta, Jeanne, and Gwendolyn. I am sure, Mr. Speaker, that you share the sadness that Mr. Donald Curtis, the president of the church's board of trustees, feels in the passing of these magnanimous individuals.

It is sad that it takes tragic times such as these to bring people together and to realize the importance of charitable qualities. Fortunately, the passion for life and the commitment to the church that these women shared will live on in the memories of their family and friends.

MICHIGAN NEEDS THE NATIONAL BIOLOGICAL SERVICE [NBS]

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 17, 1995

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my strong opposition to Speaker GINGRICH and the congressional Republican efforts to eliminate the National Biological Service [NBS] in the Interior Appropriations bill. Eliminating the NBS is yet another attempt

to roll back the progress we have made in improving our water quality.

The current Interior Appropriations bill will result in shutting down four biological science facilities—including the one in Ann Arbor, MI. The Ann Arbor facility has been instrumental in contributing information and knowledge about zebra mussels and water quality issues in Lake St. Clair.

This ill-conceived bill also transfers the responsibility of researching living resources to the U.S. Geological Survey—an agency which has never in its entire existence studied a living resource let alone a foreign species like the zebra mussel.

For those of us who live along the lake wondering each and every day if the water is safe, scientific research is the only way we can control foreign organisms and find solutions to what is happening in Lake St. Clair. With this legislation, Congress is saying to the people in the 10th District of Michigan, and to everyone along the Great Lakes, that they don't care about one of the most important economic and recreational resources we have—our water.

It is time to stop turning back the clock. We don't want our lakes to become ecologically dead or our rivers to become so polluted that they catch on fire again. What we want is to move forward, to find solutions and provide answers. That's what the National Biological Service does and that's why we should be funding its research—not abolishing it.

Perhaps my feelings about the elimination of the NBS are best stated by a recent Detroit Free Press editorial, which I would now like to submit for the RECORD.

[From the Detroit Free Press, Monday, July 10, 1995]

RISKY REFORM—CUTTING THE NBS WOULD HARM GREAT LAKES AND MORE

If Congress carries out its threat to kill or castrate the National Biological Service, the Great Lakes will be enormous losers. Most people in Michigan may never have heard of the NBS, but while the name may be new and unfamiliar, the federal research activities it comprises have been around for a while, and are much too valuable to lose.

It is the unhappy fate of the NBS that it was put together in 1993 by Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt, who is widely regarded by the Wise Use Gang as a traitor to his class—a rancher who doesn't believe that beef cattle are God's second highest creation, or that the federal government should butt out of everything west of the 100th meridian. The mere fact that Mr. Babbitt's fingerprints are on the NBS has made it a prime target of the anti-science, anti-environment, anti-government crowd.

The NBS houses many research activities formerly conducted under the letterhead of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. It includes 16 regional science centers, including the Great Lakes Science Center in Ann Arbor, which is high on the hit list if NBS funding is eliminated or curtailed.

Closing up shop in Ann Arbor would break the chain of nearly 100 years of science and fishery data compiled there, and cripple efforts to protect the lakes. Working with other state and federal agencies, the center has helped identify DDT as a problem in ea-

gles, mercury as a threat in Lake Erie wall-eye, PCBs as a bioaccumulating toxin in a wide range of species. It helped to solve the alewife problem (remember the stinking mounds of trash fish that once piled up on some Great Lakes beaches?) and to develop methods to control the voracious lamprey.

Across the country, the agencies that make up the NBS have performed similar services for science, commerce, recreation, water quality, protection of species and habitat. The famed wildlife center at Patuxent, Md., brought back the whooping crane from the edge of extinction. Rachel Carson worked at Patuxent, and relied on data from there and Ann Arbor to write "Silent Spring." This is the scientific tradition and research base whose existence and continuity are now at risk.

The NBS, despite the propaganda of its detractors, doesn't regulate a flea; it merely provides information on which others may act. Sometimes that information is inconvenient, as when it shows how reckless logging practices are destroying the Pacific salmon fishery. What the country should do about logs vs. salmon is a legitimate policy question; at least we ought to know what's happening out there before we answer it.

The people with knives out for the NBS want to conduct the debate without the science. In the Great Lakes, that sort of know-nothingism could be fatal to the fishery, to water quality, to health, recreation and tourism. Michigan's members of Congress may differ on environmental issues, but they ought to share a genuine interest in preserving Great Lakes science and research—and the mission of the NBS nationally, for the same reasons.

It's one thing to argue over policies and decisions, another to trash the bioscientific base on which they should be made. The environment can survive a few wrongheaded policy decisions. It's doubtful any of us can survive the kind of willful ignorance the NBS' detractors seek to impose.

INTRODUCTION OF THE AQUACULTURE EMPLOYMENT INVESTMENT ACT

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 17, 1995

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce today the Aquaculture Employment Investment Act. This bill is based upon legislation I sponsored last Congress with my colleague from Massachusetts, Representative STUDDS.

Aquaculture represents a promising economic development opportunity for the State of Rhode Island. At the turn of the century, Rhode Island shellfishermen harvested so much shellfish from Narragansett Bay that this harvest would be worth almost \$1 billion at today's prices.

The bill I am introducing today attempts to foster economic growth and create jobs by encouraging aquaculture development in our

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

lakes and coastal areas. The Aquaculture Employment Act amends the Coastal Zone Management Act [CZMA] to authorize grants to States to formulate, administer, and implement strategic plans for marine aquaculture. This provision would enable States like Rhode Island that have no comprehensive plan for aquaculture development to get started in the process of creating jobs and economic development through aquaculture.

The legislation also creates a grant program modeled after a shellfish seeding program operating in Nantucket. Under this program, funds would be made available to States to expand ongoing projects relating to aquaculture, such as the State quahog transplant operations. By transplanting clams from high bacteria areas of Narragansett Bay to clean areas of the Bay, the clams are given the opportunity to clean themselves and eventually be ready for harvest.

This is not to say that development of a marine aquaculture industry will be easy. Difficult issues such as private use of public resources, conflicts with other coastal user groups, and the development of streamlined regulatory and permitting requirements will have to be addressed.

Other nations around the world have already recognized the potential of aquaculture and the important role that government can play in developing this industry. The governments of Japan, Norway, and Chile are supporting aquaculture development programs, and giving their citizens the opportunity to reap the accompanying economic rewards. In fact, these countries are exporting their aquaculture harvests of fish and shellfish to America.

This bill calls for a modest commitment of Federal resources, but it does not take a large Federal investment to join marine aquaculture and economic development. I urge my colleagues to join with me in support of its passage.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1996

SPEECH OF

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 13, 1995

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1977) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, and for other purposes:

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Chairman, I rise to offer an amendment to H.R. 1977, the Interior appropriations bill. My amendment reduces funding for two unnecessary aircraft and some vehicles to be used by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. These savings are then made available to the Bureau of Indian Affairs for two purposes.

In 1906, Congress enacted the Alaska Native Allotment Act to allocate lands to Native Alaskans. The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971 repealed the 1906 Allotment Act and an allottee must have filed an application with the Department of the Interior by De-

ember 18, 1971. It has been over 23 years since eligible allottees filed their applications and there still remains a need to resolve the on-going case load of Alaska Native allotment disputes at the Department of Interior. In February of 1994, the Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management, the Alaska Legal Services, and the Alaska Federation of Natives met to discuss solutions to resolve these disputes, propose to close the last of Native allotment cases and an attempt to finalize land dispute problems in this area. This amendment intends that half of these funds—\$442,000—be used for the Alaska Native allotment attorney fee program at the Bureau of Indian Affairs. This will provide funds for representatives for Native allottees with cases with pending at various stages of review within the Department of Interior and before the Interior Board of Land Appeals. The need for outside counsel in these cases is required because of the attorneys within the Department of Interior recognize a conflict of interest between the Native allottees and their institutional clients.

The remaining funds are to added to the Bureau's Wildlife and Parks program as additional funds for monitoring and enhancement of the salmon returns within the Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim regions in Alaska. The Athabaskan, Yup'ik and Inupiaq Natives of western and interior Alaska live a subsistence way of life from harvests of different fish and mammals. Although these resources supply most of their food needs, they also need cash to purchase essentials such as gas, and nonperishable foodstuffs and harvesting equipment such as boats, outboard motors, nets, and rifles. Commercial fishing provides that small but necessary income since other jobs are scarce and seasonal in rural Alaska. Fishing income averages \$4,000 from about 7 weeks of fishing and the per capita income in the villages of these regions is about 60 percent of the U.S. national average. Beginning in 1990, chum salmon stocks in these regions declined significantly and spawning escapements were inadequate. For the upcoming fishing seasons, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game is predicting below average return of salmon to these regions. This program fund is intended for salmon monitoring, enhancement and restoration and research projects in these regions.

INTRODUCTION OF H.R. 2043, THE
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND
SPACE ADMINISTRATION AUTHORIZATION ACT

HON. ROBERT S. WALKER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 17, 1995

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing H.R. 2043, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act, fiscal year 1996. Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Science has devised a visionary, yet prudent alternative to the two very different approaches we have seen thus far this budget year.

The first approach was contained in the President's Budget Request for NASA. It said, "don't worry, trust us, we'll cut NASA's budget by \$5 billion over the next 5 years." At the

time, the President didn't say how the budget would be cut by \$5 billion, but he said it could be cut without closing NASA field centers or cancelling programs.

To some of my colleagues, that promise sounded incredible—so much so that the Appropriations Subcommittee that pays NASA's bills, the Subcommittee on Veterans Affairs, Housing and Urban Development and Independent Agencies, took the exact opposite approach: it proposed closing NASA field centers and cancelling major science programs.

The role of the Science Committee is to provide guidance to the Nation's civil space program. We are operating under the fiscal imperatives that weigh upon all Members of the House. Our job is to propose a new direction for NASA that meets both the needs of the nation's space program and the budget of the nation's taxpayer. H.R. 2043 does just that.

THE PATH OF THE FUTURE

Our bill lays the groundwork for a direct path to the future by focussing NASA's energies on basic research and development. The International Space Station, which is fully authorized to completion in H.R. 1601, should be seen as the foundation on which this bill rests. H.R. 2043, builds on the commitment made to human space exploration by fully funding the Space Shuttle program and takes the first steps toward privatizing the Shuttle while maintaining safe and productive operations.

But that's not enough. H.R. 2043 also fully funds the Reusable Launch Vehicle initiative aimed at low-cost, simple, reliable space transportation systems whose operational vehicles will be entirely developed by the private sector. This basic research is fundamental to industry's being able to privately finance and profitably operate the next generation of space vehicles. With this program, Mr. Speaker, we will begin a new era in space, led not by large engineering bureaucracies, but by skillful space entrepreneurs.

We are fully funding the President's proposal to fund two reusable X-type vehicles, the X-33 and the X-34. The X-33 is intended to be the development "footprint" for a single-stage-to-orbit fully reusable launch vehicle; the actual step of capitalizing and developing this system will be the private sector's responsibility. The program is designed to make that next step technologically feasible. The X-34 is already changing the way NASA does business because it reverses the contracting relationship; reverse contracting means that industry can decide how NASA will contribute its expertise to the program, and not the other way around.

PIONEERING BASIC SCIENCE

We are committed in H.R. 2043 to complete development of the highest priority basic science missions in NASA. These programs, Gravity Probe-B, Cassini, the Advanced X-ray Astrophysics Facility [AXAF], the Mars Surveyor, the Stratospheric Observatory for Infrared Astronomy [SOFIA], represent the core science mission that NASA should be focusing on as it returns to its original mission as the Nation's leader in basic scientific, air and space research. Originally NASA had proposed terminating Gravity Probe-B, if possible, to make room for two new programs in infrared astronomy, SOFIA and the Space Infrared Telescope Facility [SIRTF]. Our bill makes the difficult choice to fund Gravity Probe-B and SOFIA, but not SIRTF.

Originally, the Appropriations Subcommittee had proposed terminating Cassini, NASA's high reward science mission to Saturn. Cassini is an extremely valuable basic science mission, as evidenced by the fact that our European partners have devoted the equivalent of an entire year's science funding to develop the Cassini Huygens probe, which is their contribution to the program. If terminated now, with less than 25 percent of its development cost remaining, Italy's bilateral contribution to the Cassini mission would also be wasted. As America seeks to do more in space with less money, Mr. Speaker, we cannot afford to abandon international agreements where other nations have pledged their national treasure to work with the United States. H.R. 2043 funds the complete development and launch of Cassini.

Similarly, it would be a mistake to summarily terminate the Gravity Probe-B mission, which was first conceived of by Stanford University in 1967, to empirically prove Albert Einstein's Theory of Relativity. Less than 30 percent of the spacecraft, launch, and operations cost to complete this singularly important research remains. Rather than throw away nearly 30 years of dedicated research and development aimed at testing, at last, the most fundamental of physics assumption of our century, H.R. 2043 funds Gravity Probe-B.

SETTING FISCAL PRIORITIES

Mr. Speaker, some of our colleagues will wonder at hearing this news, how come NASA is not cutting its budget? Well, in fact, we are cutting NASA's budget by a total of \$598 million—or 4% in real terms—below the President's request. H.R. 2043 authorizes NASA at \$741 million—or 5% in real terms—below the current spending level.

How did we do it, Mr. Speaker? We decided to put our eggs in the basic science and research basket, and back away from applied research and applications. While spending more than \$1 billion in fiscal year 1996, it is hard to suggest we have abandoned the Mission to Planet Earth. We will scale it back and restructure it in order for basic science to obtain priority once again. When the Earth Observing System was started in 1989, NASA was given the job of developing spacecraft sensors and satellites for each science researchers to use. As a result, as long as the funding for this service to others continued to be provided in Presidential budget requests, NASA enjoyed a growing budget and its outreach to the earth science community.

Mr. Speaker, those days are over. The government added Mission to Planet Earth to NASA's programs at a time when NASA expected its budget to grow by some 10 percent a year to accommodate this new application of the agency's technical capabilities. If those expectations were ever realistic, they certainly are not now. This does not mean that we need to cancel Mission to Planet Earth at this time, however. Instead, two things must now happen for NASA to continue applying its capabilities to earth data collection in a fiscally sound manner.

First, we must consider the size and scope of the Earth Observing Satellite [EOS] system and its data distribution system, EOSDIS. The Mission to Planet Earth program will extend to the year 2022 and in the year 2000 the budget for this program will grow to \$1.6 billion. NASA has been reticent to provide detailed cost data beyond the year 2000. The General Account-

ing Office estimates that the EOS will cost some \$33 billion through its completion.

Mr. Speaker, we must ask ourselves if this \$33 billion dollar expenditure to collect earth environmental data is efficient, especially for the user community it will directly serve. For example, NASA estimates that EOSDIS will receive some 2,100 gigabytes of new data every day, or 766,550 gigabytes of data every year. NASA estimates that the entire earth science community has some 10,000 potential users, including graduate and undergraduate students. Mr. Speaker, that means that each user will have to analyze 76.6 gigabytes of data every year just to process the data. For comparison, a new personal computer with a Pentium processor is capable of holding .008 gigabytes of data in its RAM memory, and perhaps 0.9 gigabytes on its hard-drive. Our fear, Mr. Speaker, is that NASA is buying a present for earth watchers that is too big to fit under their tree.

Second, we must recognize that the government no longer has a monopoly on the production of earth images and scientific data sets. Several companies are in the process of selling earth-remote sensing data commercially. More are preparing to launch their own satellites to gather data. Proceeding without regard to the cost savings that will be made possible by the emergency of this industry is foolhardy. EOS could also become a competitor of this new commercial enterprise, throwing people who build satellites, and analyze and collect data for the private sector out of work.

Mr. Speaker, our bill does not end Mission to Planet Earth. It cuts the President's request by some \$324 million, or 24%, but still authorizes NASA to spend over \$1 billion dollars for this activity in fiscal year 1996. H.R. 2043 simply directs NASA to rescope the program for maximum efficiency and in the context of the private sector's growing capability to meet NASA's data requirements.

In Aeronautical research we make some hard choices, again favoring the more basic, more fundamental, and less applied research over those things that already bear communicational value and in which the private sector already has sufficient incentive to pursue.

Mr. Speaker, Subcommittee Chairman Jim Sensenbrenner and I are proud of the bill we are introducing today, not only for what it does to solve the problems facing NASA this year, but because our bill takes NASA on the high road to the future.

NASA UNDERFUNDING

Looking back, my colleagues should recognize that NASA's reductions to help achieve a balanced federal budget are nothing new. Since 1992, NASA's budget has been declining each year. In all NASA has reduced its total budget by 35 percent since 1991. Using the current year as an example, NASA had planned programs in its budget for fiscal year 1991 that today would require a NASA budget of nearly \$21 billion. Instead of \$20.9 billion, NASA got \$14.4 for fiscal year 1995. The problem is not only that NASA's budget has been reduced, but the way in which it has been reduced.

Like no other, NASA is an agency that has consistently asked for less money than it needed to do the job. Since 1992, NASA's budget has been declining against looming programmatic requirements. The result has been devastating to agency morale and mis-

sions. The failure to produce realistic budget estimates to carry out the programs underway led to the cancellation of programs that had already consumed billions of taxpayer dollars. The Comet Rendezvous Asteroid Fly-by, the original Advanced X-ray Astrophysics Facility, the Advanced Solid Rocket Motor, and Space Station Freedom are among the casualties of this reckless budget strategy.

The fiscal year 1996 Request once again underfunds what is needed to do the job, based on the programs approved by Congress last year. Yet, the underfunding of \$140 million in the fiscal 1996 budget request came the closest of all years in matching program requirements with the budget requested.

Beginning in fiscal 1997, the President's budget proposes to widen the gap again, based on arbitrary budget reductions of 3 percent in 1997, 5 percent in 1998, 7 percent in 1999 and 9 percent in 2000. We believe this will lead only to repeating the mistakes of the past and the summary cancellation of important missions into which taxpayers have already invested significant amounts. The only reasonable way to reduce NASA's budget is to address program requirements, including the size the scope of missions undertaken.

NASA IN A BALANCED FEDERAL BUDGET

Breaking the pattern of underfunding mission requirements is especially challenging in the fiscal environment demanded by a balanced federal budget. We believe NASA must adhere to basic research as its principal mission in order to set a strategic direction for itself in a future of declining budgets.

Therefore, the reductions in mission content proposed by this bill are aimed not only at the current year budget resolution target, but are also chosen to reduce future years' funding requirements. Every effort is made to prevent cancellation of programs in which large investments have already been made.

The priority is given to roles and missions of NASA aimed at basic research and discovery, as opposed to applications work. The long-term goal implied by the bill is to achieve a balance among NASA's strategic enterprises that allows basic space science—astronomy, astrophysics, life and microgravity science, and planetary science—to become a full 20 percent of the NASA budget as recommended by the Augustine Committee in 1990.

In order to ultimately reduce the overhead launch cost of performing any space activities, the development of the next generation of reusable launch vehicles, is an essential investment that NASA must make to survive. Basic research in cutting-edge technologies like single stage to orbit systems will enable yet greater science and discovery at lower costs.

Other enterprises of the agency will compete for the remaining resources provided in a declining budget. The opportunity for funding of these enterprises, including the earth science applications, applied technology programs for aircraft, and various outreach and academic program efforts, will depend on the ability of NASA to right-size its base of assets to the sharper focus of its missions henceforth.

RESTRUCTURING NASA

Our bill recognizes the real necessity for NASA to restructure itself in order to meet the challenges facing space in the next century. The Administrator of NASA has worked hard to produce a zero-base review which will help him reorganize NASA's activities into lead

centers and specialized institutes. We applaud this effort, and will work with NASA to carry out the reforms of the zero-base review, including privatization of the Space Shuttle.

At the same time, we recognize the Administrator had two constraints placed on him that prevent a permanent solution to the underfunding problem. The zero-base review was not allowed to cancel NASA programs and was not allowed to result in the closing of any of NASA's field center installations. Those constraints were self-imposed, but as a result, the promised savings from this effort ring hollow.

In H.R. 2043, we propose the only credible, reasonable way to achieve a radical restructuring of NASA. That is, by a complete review of all NASA's capital assets: every piece of equipment, every building, every truck, every test facility, every everything. By looking at assets, we can see two costs: people who support the asset, and the mission supported by the asset. This kind of review is needed since NASA now owns more things—and has more people to use those things—than for which there is a purpose.

Up until our proposal, the conventional budget cutters would look only at the number of people or the missions. Decisions were being made on whether to cut raw numbers of people, close whole research centers, or cancel missions. These decisions can be terribly flawed and costly since missions require specialized skills and equipment that are, in fact, well distributed across the NASA system.

Our asset base review will turn the system on its head and look at the building blocks of the modern NASA budget: the maintenance and operations of capital assets. We propose to go to each such asset and ask, "What does this piece of equipment do for a mission? Who uses it? Why do they need it?" This approach will avoid the political and scientific pitfalls that have destroyed NASA's previous efforts to reform itself.

Our approach will not be vague. You won't hear us say, "Let's cut the fat." If it's not being used to perform a mission, it's fat. If it's not being used enough, or alternatives exist elsewhere in Government or through the private sector, NASA will go elsewhere, and not retain an underutilized asset. At the same time, if assets are needed, but are too old or too inefficient to do the job they are assigned, we will work to upgrade or replace essential assets on a cost-benefit basis.

Once the asset base review is completed, the President will propose to Congress, no later than September 30, 1996, legislation to implement the Administrator's recommendations based on the asset base review. In the meantime, we prohibit the Administrator from closing any of NASA's field centers. The Administrator may only close a field center if it is rendered obsolete as a result of the Administrator's recommendations, after enactment of the implementing legislation submitted by the President.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2043 is a real alternative. We navigate between the constraints NASA imposed on itself to bring fundamental change to the Nation's space agency. We navigate between the pressures facing our colleagues on the Appropriations Committee and suggest a way to set NASA's priorities on basic research. In conclusion, I urge all of my colleagues to read the bill and consider the direction H.R. 2043 takes NASA and the Nation to-

ward. We are moving forward, building great science, and appropriately right-sizing the NASA infrastructure. We commend our approach to our colleagues, and look forward to working with the Senate to enact the kind of reform-oriented NASA authorization proposed here today.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1996

SPEECH OF

HON. ELIZABETH FURSE

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 13, 1995

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1977) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, and for other purposes:

Ms. FURSE. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of this amendment to transfer \$2 million from the salaries and administrative expenses of the Department of the Interior to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, which is slated for elimination under the current language of the bill. In this day and age of shifting decisionmaking power to the local level, it makes sense to keep the Advisory Council.

An independent Federal agency, the Advisory Council plays a critical role in ensuring that local residents have an opportunity to provide input on Federal projects that affect the historic and cultural resources in their community. If the Advisory Council is eliminated, citizens will not be guaranteed a voice and the process will suffer as decisionmaking becomes less participatory and, hence, less representative.

Without the Advisory Council and the accompanying section 106 process, the average person would be shut off from the consultation process. Decisionmaking will become exclusive and subject to domination by Federal officials and narrow interest groups.

It is imperative that we maintain funding for the Advisory Council to allow communities to continue to have a voice. After all, it is the people at the local level—not the Federal bureaucrats in Washington, DC—whose neighborhoods and towns will be impacted by Federal projects.

In my home State of Oregon, the section 106 process allowed public comment on the construction of the federally-assisted light rail transit project as it was being planned in the 1980's. The local landmarks commission and Portland businessowners, among others, were able to suggest ways to counteract the negative effects of the new construction on two important downtown historic areas—Skidmore Old Town and Yamhill District, both of which are recognized as national historic landmarks.

As a result of local involvement through the section 106 process, special historic-styled benches and shelters were installed and the cobblestone paving around the historic Skidmore Fountain was restored. As the inscription on the Skidmore Fountain reads, "The riches of the city are its citizens." The section 106 process carried out by the Advi-

sory Council similarly recognizes the importance of citizens.

Eliminating the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation runs counter to the very principles of citizen involvement on which our country was founded. The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation deserves our support, and I urge the passage of this amendment.

INTRODUCTION OF H.R. 2043, THE
NASA AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR
FISCAL YEAR 1996

HON. F. JAMES SENSENBRENNER, JR.

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 1995

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, on July 17, 1995, Representative WALKER and I introduced the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1996 in order to continue the process of prioritizing NASA's missions and programs for the remainder of this century. The multiyear space station authorization bill, which the Subcommittee on Space and Aeronautics and the full Science Committee endorsed by wide margins with strong bipartisan support, placed the space station at the top of NASA's list of priorities and provided the programmatic stability NASA needs to reduce costs. The bill builds on this strategy to focus NASA on the goal of becoming the leading R&D agency it once was. By moving NASA away from operating large, expensive programs such as the space shuttle and Mission to Planet Earth, this authorization act will enable NASA to focus on those activities which the agency does best, namely space science and technological research. At the same time, the bill preserves U.S. national interests in the space shuttle and Mission to Planet Earth by laying the foundation to privatize the space shuttle and bring the emerging commercial remote sensing industry into Mission to Planet Earth.

By taking these steps, we bring new revenue streams and capital assets from the private sector into Government space missions. More importantly, we introduce market efficiencies into the large operating systems that NASA created but was never intended to run. In this manner, Congress enables NASA to leverage its resources against those space activities that the private sector cannot perform.

As needed as these measures are, this bill is also important for what it does not do. The Fiscal Year 1996 NASA Authorization Act does not force the precipitous closing of any NASA field centers. While we have encouraged NASA Administrator Daniel Goldin to more aggressively to streamline and consolidate the NASA bureaucracy, Congress must ensure that this process proceeds logically and with long-term programmatic goals in mind. NASA's ongoing zero-based review is the first attempt to restructure the agency without affecting its programs. While this is a commendable effort, congressional action to prioritize NASA programs will also have an impact on the agency's structure. The authorization bill Chairman WALKER and I introduced begins this process by focusing first on NASA's priority programs and then calling for an assessment of Government assets that match those priorities. This assessment will

enable the NASA Administrator to identify those elements of NASA that are crucial to its future and then empower the President to work with Congress on those bureaucratic adjustments deemed necessary to bring the agency into line with national priorities. Our bill complements the intention of the VA/ HUD/ Independent Agencies Appropriations Subcommittee to have the NASA Administrator report his intentions for bureaucratic streamlining to Congress prior to any action, but does not empower the Administrator to close any NASA field centers without first studying the implications of and seeking congressional approval for such an action.

In the end, this bill will help us build a new NASA that once again can lead the United States into a sound economic and technological future.

TRIBUTE TO THE CITY OF
BLAKESLEE ON THE OCCASION
OF ITS 100TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 1995

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today and pay tribute to an exceptional city located in Ohio's Fifth Congressional District. This year, the city of Blakeslee, will celebrate the 100th anniversary of its founding.

Blakeslee is located in Williams County in northwest Ohio. The area has a rich history dating back to earliest settlements in the Ohio Territory. Its position above the St. Joseph River made it a favorite for pioneers traveling West. The city itself dates from its incorporation in 1895.

Today, Blakeslee is a community renowned for its civic pride and commitment to service. Throughout its history there has never been a lack of enthusiasm or volunteer labor for its many projects. The citizens have continually displayed the Ohio tradition of neighborliness and caring for others.

Mr. Speaker, anniversaries are a time to reflect upon past accomplishments. They are also a time to look toward new horizons. I ask my colleagues to join me today in recognizing the history and achievements of the city of Blakeslee and encouraging its citizens to continue to uphold its impressive legacy.

JAPAN APOLOGIZES TO COMFORT
WOMEN

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 1995

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, during World War II, the Japanese military was quite brutal in its conquests. They raped and pillaged their way across Asia. At some point the Japanese became concerned that the rapes would provoke a backlash against Japanese troops. Therefore, the military established comfort stations, wherever they went—from the Korean peninsula to the Burmese mountains—to provide sexual services to their soldiers. Over 100,000 young women, mostly Ko-

rean, were taken from their homes and forced to serve in these camps as comfort women. They were repeatedly raped, often by dozens of soldiers per day.

As a result of their bondage, many suffer long-term effects of venereal diseases and psychological disorders. In these cultures, rape and prostitution carry such a stigma, that many of the comfort women may never come forward due to the shame associated with the degradation. Those who came forward did so after many years and risked ostracism by their families to do so.

Until 5 years ago, Japan flat out denied the existence of these comfort women. Even after 1992, when they owned up to these war crimes, the Japanese Government denied any legal responsibility to the women involved. Last week, however, Japanese Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama reached out to these women, announcing that Japan will send official letters of apology to the surviving Korean victims, make financial reparations, and provide medical care for the abuse that they endured. I commend the Japanese Government for taking such strong action on behalf of these women. I hope that Japan's acknowledgement of their responsibility will aid the healing for the victims.

JAPAN TO APOLOGIZE TO "COMFORT WOMEN"—
PRIME MINISTER PLANS LETTER TO WWII
VICTIMS

(By T.R. Reid)

TOKYO.—Facing serious political trouble in a national election 10 days away, Japan's pacifist Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama has made a daring decision: He plans to send official letters expressing "humble apologies" to hundreds of victims of Japanese brutality during World War II.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Kozo Igarashi said the unusual plan would be announced next week—just before the July 23 election for the upper house of the national Diet, or parliament—as part of a broader plan of aid and compensation for so-called "comfort women" in several Asian nations.

"Comfort women" is the term used here to describe the hundreds of thousands of women who were forced to serve as sex slaves for Japanese soldiers fighting in various Asian nations during the war. About 800 to 1,000 of these women are believed to be alive today, and each one will receive a personal letter from the prime minister, Igarashi said, as well as cash and medical care.

If Asian nations accept the step as a sincere Japanese apology, the letters might help alleviate lingering bitterness toward Japan in the region. The forced prostitution—which Japan has only acknowledged in the past five years—is one of the cruelest memories of Japan's harsh colonial rule over much of east Asia in the 1940s.

In domestic political terms, though, the move is a gamble, because any form of apology for World War II has proven controversial here.

But it is something Murayama—long a bitter critic of Japan's aggression in the war—believes in personally. And the prime minister is in such hot water politically that a dramatic move may be worth a try.

The coming election will choose 126 members of the Diet's upper house. Because the upper house has only limited powers, the elections for half its seats every three years are often meaningless. For Murayama, however, this one could prove momentous.

Polls and pundits suggest that Murayama's Socialist Party could lose up to three-quarters of the 41 seats it has at stake. In normal times, Japanese political tradition would de-

mand that the chairman of the losing party resign to take responsibility. And if Murayama were to step down as party leader, he would give up the prime minister's spot as well.

Even if voting day turns into disaster for the Socialists, Murayama might avoid the worst-case scenario. The grandfatherly 71-year-old heads an unlikely liberal-conservative coalition government. The parties can't seem to agree on a possible replacement, so Murayama clings to his job despite meager approval ratings.

Still, a big loss on election day would presumably weaken him even more.

There are some 20 parties competing in the election campaign. They range from major political forces like the Liberal Democratic Party—the most conservative of the major parties—and the reform-minded New Frontier Party to tiny, ad hoc groupings such as the UFO Party, the Refreshing New Party and the Sports and Peace Party, headed by a pro wrestler.

The campaign has failed to grab the attention of the public; voter apathy is so broad that many experts think the turnout will drop below 50 percent for the first time in a national election.

All parties seem to be presenting similar, if vague, plans to revive the sputtering economy. The issue agenda is so blank that more than two dozen of the candidates around the country are TV, movie or sports personalities hoping to trade on their famous names.

In those circumstances, it could make good political sense for Murayama to offer his bold proposal on the comfort women.

Igarashi said the government will announce next week the creation of a fund-raising campaign called "The Asian Peace and Friendship Fund for Women," which will collect private donations plus government money to provide compensation and treatment for any survivor of the sex-slave platoon.

When these funds are distributed to the surviving comfort women, they will be sent with a letter, signed by the prime minister, expressing "humble apologies" for the suffering the Imperial Japanese Army caused the women half a century ago. The apology, Igarashi said, will be expressed in highly respectful, subservient language—a linguistic form of groveling.

The proposal for a fund-raising campaign was set forth tentatively last month. Some of the surviving women praised the idea, as did the government of South Korea, the nation where the largest number of survivors live. Others said the plan was inadequate.

But the idea of a personal letter from Japan's head of state has not been broached here previously. Igarashi revealed it today in a meeting with foreign reporters. His goal may be to have the proposal for a "humble apology" letter reported widely overseas, giving the letter some quality of a fait accompli.

But Murayama and his political advisers may have decided that a battle with conservatives on this point could be a political plus in the days before the national election.

Last month, when Murayama pushed for passage of a formal parliamentary resolution of "deep remorse" for Japan's aggression, his efforts seemed to shore up his standing with the public. Although veterans' groups and nationalist conservatives are bitterly opposed, opinion polls here repeatedly show that most people agree Japan should apologize for its role in the war.

The need for an apology is more broadly accepted in the case of the comfort women than for other Japanese actions. But there are still some politicians who say Japan's use of sex slaves was not different from what other armies tend to do.

CHINA'S BROKEN PROMISES

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 1995

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with you a recent article which appeared in the magazine *The Economist* which illustrates the dangers of China's weapons proliferation. Since China's nuclear missile promotion threatens every country, it is imperative that the United States adopt policies which promote peace and not appeasement. Following is a text of the article:

CHINA'S BROKEN PROMISES: THE WORLD NEEDS TO MAKE IT KEEP THEM

When it comes to establishing a workable order out of the post-cold-war chaos, there are few more frustrating—or more important tasks than to bind China into the international game. Proud, prickly and, of late, worryingly pugnacious, China has always seen itself as an outsider. In the days when two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, competed to be the top dog, China could bend or break the rules with impunity, playing one off against the other. But now, whether it is smothering regional conflicts, or controlling the spread of missiles and weapons of mass destruction, cooperation, more than competition, is the name of the big-power game. Meanwhile, China is emerging as a more muscular power, in Asia and beyond. For both reasons, China needs to be encouraged to drop its finger-in-your-eye habit.

For a while, it seemed as though China might be preparing to do just that. Three years ago, it did a U-turn and signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). It has since committed itself, along with the other four undeclared nuclear powers, to reach a comprehensive test ban in 1996. And last year it promised America that it would henceforth observe the guidelines of the Missile-Technology Control Regime (MTCR), which seeks to prevent the spread of those missiles (along with the technology and equipment to build them) whose range and payload make them capable of carrying a nuclear warhead. But look at what China does, not what it says: after seeming to accept these rules, it has bent, or broken, all of them.

In an effort to bolster the authority of the NPT, and to put pressure on the handful of countries that remain outside it, the other main nuclear suppliers now refuse to sell parts and materials to countries that do not accept full international checks on their nuclear industry. As a consequence, India, one of the NPT hold-outs suspected of having the bomb, had been finding it hard to get the enriched uranium it needed to refuel one of its nuclear reactors—until China sold it the stuff. The Indian deal may be a one-off, but China has long kept band nuclear company; it has worked closely with Pakistan, another NPT refusenik that has the bomb, helped fend off action by the U.N. Security Council against North Korea, which is thought to have cheated on its NPT promises in order to get one, and is expanding cooperation with Iran, which wants one.

In a similar vein, when the NPT was extended indefinitely this year, and the nuclear powers, including China, promised the "utmost restraint" in nuclear testing, China waited barely four days before setting off its next underground blast. China is by no means the only nuclear power equivocating over its test-ban promise, but its peculiar determination to have the right to conduct "peaceful nuclear explosions" (indistinguish-

able from nonpeaceful ones) could yet sink the proposed treaty.

Not all of this behavior has contravened the letter of the international rule book, though at times China seems to have willfully undermined its spirit. However, when it comes to the promise to abide by the restrictions of the MTCR, there is gathering evidence that China has systematically and deliberately broken its promises. China is not yet a member of the MTCR, but it agreed last year in a joint statement with America that it would not, in the future, contravene the MTCR's guidelines. This promise of correct behavior enabled America to lift some commercial sanctions on China's space industry. These had been imposed because, despite public denials, China had sold the parts for MTCR-busting missiles to Pakistan, and possibly others. Now evidence is accumulating that more Chinese missile parts are going to Pakistan; missile-guidance systems and clever machine-tools for making sophisticated missiles are also thought to be going to Iran. As always, it will be hard to come up with cast-iron proof that the agreed rules have been broken. But the evidence gathered so far is strong enough—and worrying enough—for China to be asked by America to explain itself. Once the proof is in, American law dictates that sanctions be applied forthwith.

The missile issue could not have reappeared at a more awkward moment. Relations between China and America are badly strained over President Clinton's decision earlier this year to allow the president of Taiwan—which China regards as a rebellious province only temporarily out of its control—to pay a private visit to the United States. Indeed, the two issues may yet become more dangerously entangled: at times in the past China has shown its displeasure when America has tilted towards Taiwan by deliberately stepping up military sales to the world's outlaw states, and may do so again.

Yet, however damaging the missile issue may seem, the greater harm would come from trying to duck it. The world has too much to lose by turning a blind eye to missile proliferation promoted by any country, let alone one the size of China. And this kind of proliferation, like the nuclear kind, is a threat to all. It should be dealt with by as many countries as possible, not just America. When America first imposed sanctions on China for its missile sales, European companies were among those competing to pick up the business that American companies were being asked to forgo. If, once again, it comes to sanctions on Chinese industries, Europe and Japan should lean just as hard on their companies as America does on its, to ensure that everyone toes the line against proliferation.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. J.C. WATTS, JR.

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 1995

Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, due to an unavoidable prescheduled speaking engagement in my district, I missed four votes. If I had been here I would have voted: "Nay" on rollcall vote 504—Cut National Trust for Historic Preservation; "Nay" on rollcall vote 509—Alter committee policy on the Mojave National Preserves; "Yea" on rollcall vote 510—To strike funding for 59 new vehicles and 2 airplanes for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife

Service; and "Yea" on rollcall vote 511—Transferred \$2 million from salaries in Interior to Council for Historic Preservation.

TRIBUTE TO THE CITY OF MONTPELIER ON THE OCCASION OF ITS 150TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 1995

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today and pay tribute to an exceptional city located in Ohio's Fifth Congressional District. This year, the city of Montpelier will celebrate the 150th year of its founding.

Located in northwest Ohio along the banks of the St. Joseph River, the city dates from 1845 when Jesse Tucker and J.K. Bryner submitted the original plat map. The vision at its founding 150 years ago was to be a village where people live and work together and opportunities abound.

The same vision is true today. Montpelier is renowned throughout Ohio. The village voters have consistently supported the municipal park system and residents now enjoy a park that is the center of summertime activity. Also, the community has provided students in the Montpelier schools with three outstanding new athletic facilities in the past several years.

Montpelier is visited by thousands of tourists who come to enjoy theatrical productions of the Williams County Playhouse. The theater provides top quality entertainment in a setting that includes newly renovated seating and air-conditioning.

The friendly and caring attitude of the residents is shown in many, many ways. The community supports charitable activities through the annual United Fund campaign. The Montpelier Area Foundation is a growing trust fund that provides for improvements affecting the quality of life of its residents.

Mr. Speaker, anniversaries are a time to reflect upon past accomplishments. They are also a time to look toward new horizons. I ask my colleagues to join me today in recognizing the history and achievements of the city of Montpelier and encouraging its citizens to continue to uphold its impressive legacy.

BURMESE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE WINNER FREE AT LAST

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 1995

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, on July 10, 1995, Aung San Suu Kyi stepped outside her house for the first time in 6 years. Since July 1989, Aung San Suu Kyi, leader of the National League for Democracy [NLD] and a 1991 Nobel Peace Prize winner, has been held incommunicado under house arrest by the military government, the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] of Myanmar, formerly known as Burma.

Aung San Suu Kyi's detention was part of a persistent and ongoing pattern of human rights violations committed by the SLORC since they

took power in 1988. When the SLORC took over, they imprisoned thousands who protested against the single-party government on charges of violating martial law.

Aung San Suu Kyi spent almost a year before her arrest campaigning tirelessly for democracy, nonviolence, and human rights with former defense minister Tin Oo, under the rubric of the National League for Democracy. Aung San Suu Kyi's house was raided by the SLORC on July 20, 1989, and she was arrested for "endangering the safety of the state." She has been held these last 6 years without formal charges, unable to communicate even with her family in England. In spite of her imprisonment, her party, the NLD, won 81 percent of the seats in the government. The military government did not acknowledge the election results.

She is now free to resume her fight for democracy. I hope she continues her struggle the same way she began it: Selflessly, tirelessly, and with complete dedication to bringing democracy and respect for human rights to her people.

THE \$36-BILLION-DOLLAR MAN

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 1995

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, by detaining Harry Wu and charging him with crimes punishable by death, China shows that its government can be arbitrary and cruel as Mr. Wu's research indicates. For those who are considering trade with China, they should be fully conscious of the human rights violations by their potential trading partner.

If you are planning to trade with the People's Republic of China, you should see or read about the so-called, state-secrets Mr. Wu is accused of stealing from them. These state secrets are actually horrendous human rights violations. Mr. Wu has exposed the true conditions and purposes of the Chinese prison system. Mr. Wu spent nearly two decades in the Chinese gulag. He has traveled back to China at great personal risk and has collected photos and anecdotes revealing the brutal treatment the prisoners receive and the illegal human organ trade which proliferates in the camps. The BBC, CBS, and NBC television have all aired documentaries based on Mr. Wu's research.

All America was moved by the movie, "Schindler's List." Mr. Wu's work is a reminder that "Schindler's List" is not some dusty old historical tale. We today face the same moral challenge. We know that there are Chinese concentration camps. We know that the camps produce goods for sale. Like most German businessmen during Hitler's reign, we can go along and profit from what is happening. Or we can take a stand and say that we won't wallow in this sea of blood for the sake of profits.

GOP PUTTING THE HURT ON SENIORS

HON. CARDISS COLLINS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 1995

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, as big business and the wealthy in this country gather in their boardrooms and backyards to salivate over the massive tax breaks included in the Republican budget proposal, millions of our Nation's seniors sit at home in fear of losing a great portion of their health care coverage due to the \$270 billion in cuts to the Medicare program that my colleagues on the other side of the aisle are ramming through this body.

Just what kind of priorities does the majority have? They want to gut Medicare to provide a \$245 billion tax cut to those who least need it at a time when we can least afford it. Their answer to the Federal health care challenges facing this country seems to be a quick phone call to Dr. Kevorkian.

There is no doubt that the Republicans are planning to balance the budget on the backs of seniors and then hand them the check when the bill comes due. In fact, the Washington Times recently reported that the GOP leadership has agreed to "offer seniors more choices in the private health care market as an alternative to Medicare," and are set to "raise premiums or reduce reimbursements" for seniors drastically.

Talk about a sham, Mr. Speaker. The GOP obviously doesn't believe in any contract with older Americans. If they did we wouldn't be having this debate.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. NICK J. RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 1995

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, due to a delayed flight on July 17, 1995, I was forced to miss rollcall vote 512 on H.R. 1977, the Stearns amendment to reduce the bill's \$99.5 million for the NEA to \$89.5 million, beginning the phase out of the agency over 2 years rather than 3 years as envisioned under the bill. Had I been present, I would have voted "no" on rollcall vote 512.

TRIBUTE TO PARADISE OAKS QUALITY CARE NURSING AND REHABILITATION CENTER ON THE OCCASION OF ITS 25TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 1995

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today and pay tribute to an outstanding organization located in Ohio's Fifth Congressional District. On August 27, 1995, the Paradise Oaks Nursing and Rehabilitation Center will celebrate their 25th anniversary.

The center serves residents from the counties of Putnam, Paulding, Allen, Van Wert, Defiance, Lucas, and Sandusky. Under the leadership of Administrator Deborah Russ, and the center's dedicated staff of professionals and volunteers, it has steadfastly served northwest Ohio for 25 years.

Selecting a nursing facility for a loved one can be an extremely difficult decision for anyone. Paradise Oaks understands this and strives to make the decision-making process as smooth and gentle as possible.

Mr. Speaker, anniversaries are a time to reflect on past accomplishments. They are also a time to look towards new horizons. The staff at Paradise Oaks has made it their responsibility to serve those in need by keeping pace with the ever increasing challenges facing mankind. I ask my colleagues to join me today in recognizing the achievements of the Paradise Oaks Quality Care Center and encouraging them to continue to uphold what has become the standard for service in Ohio.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 1995

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, due to the death of my father, today I am requesting a leave of absence after 2:00 p.m. I am also requesting a leave of absence for Wednesday, July 19.

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 1995

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, for decades the liberals in Congress have distorted the original intent of the Endangered Species Act to further their extreme agendas. In November, the voters cried foul and asked Republicans to restore rationality to our environmental laws.

Our reform proposal stops the radical environmentalists in their tracks. They will no longer ride roughshod over our property rights. Instead, Republicans will protect our natural resources as well as our freedoms.

In its current form, the Endangered Species Act creates perverse incentives for landowners to destroy habitat which could attract endangered species. Once these animals migrate there, landowners lose their property rights to the snails, birds, or rats who happen to move in. In essence, the ESA, as currently written discourages the very practices which will ultimately protect endangered species habitats. Instead, we need to ask landowners to participate in preserving our natural resources. Property owners are not villains. Everyone wants to preserve our resources.

In addition, Federal bureaucratic administration and enforcement of the Endangered Species Act is tantamount to Federal zoning of local property. State and local officials have no say in how the ESA is implemented and enforced in their States and communities. State and local officials need to have greater control. They know what is best for their communities.

Mr. Speaker, Congress passed the Endangered Species Act more than 20 years ago. Originally intended to protect animals, this act hurts humans. It is time to give human needs at least as much consideration as those of birds, fish, insects, and rodents. The time has come for a change. Private, voluntary, incentive-driven environmental protection is the only effective and fair answer to this controversial law.

TRIBUTE TO MARVIN D. "SWEDE"
JOHNSON

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 1995

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, many Missourians, especially young Missourians, mourn the passing of Marvin D. "Swede" Johnson of Tucson, AZ. He was best known as a former grand consul of the Sigma Chi Fraternity. He was a friend and an inspiration to those who knew him and worked with him through the years.

Marvin D. Johnson, vice president of public affairs for Coors Brewing Co. for the past decade, died of complications from pulmonary fibrosis. He was 66. Johnson was an academic administrator for 35 years at the University of Arizona and University of New Mexico before joining Coors in 1985. He was renowned as a community leader and raised millions of dollars for charities.

Born November 2, 1928, in Willcox, AZ, Johnson worked as a youth at his father's ranch and feed store and earned 17 athletic letters at Willcox Union High School. He received a scholarship at the University of Arizona and made the football team as a walk-on. After graduating from Arizona, Johnson stayed on 27 years as an administrator. He started out in a temporary position, then became director of the student union before being promoted to vice president for university relations. From 1977 to 1985, Johnson was vice president of student affairs at the University of New Mexico in Albuquerque and served as chairman of the Western Athletic Conference. He moved to Coors in 1985.

At Arizona, the alumni foundation was named the Marvin D. "Swede" Johnson Building in 1993, when he also was awarded an honorary doctorate degree by the university. Johnson considered his greatest career achievement the lobbying effort he directed to establish a medical school at Arizona. He also was international grand consul of the Sigma Chi Fraternity from 1983 to 1984, and national chairman for the Council for the Advancement and Support of Education in 1980. He received the New Mexico Distinguished Public Service Award in 1982, the same year he was elected to "Who's Who in America."

He is survived by his wife, Stella; two daughters, Lynn Engel of Foster City, CA, and Karen Riebe of Tucson, AZ; a grandson, Marshall Riebe; and a sister, Ann Johnson McPherson of Houston. Many Members of this body had the opportunity to know Swede through the years. He was an outstanding leader, an inspiring example, and a good friend. Those who knew him will truly miss him.

80TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
FOUNDING OF MAGNOLIA

HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 1995

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize an outstanding community, the Borough of Magnolia. On May 12, 1915, a special election was held to create the Borough of Magnolia. This year the borough recognizes its 80th anniversary. In this year of celebration, I commend the people of Magnolia for their commitment to their heritage and their community.

The history of Magnolia begins with the Lenni-Lenape Indians, who inhabited Magnolia over a hundred years ago. At the time, the Indians lived and hunted in the forests of what is today known as Magnolia. The name "Magnolia" originated from a beautiful Magnolia tree which grew on the Alhertson property at 610 W. Eveshan Avenue. Prior to this, Magnolia was known both as Fredersville and Greenland, and was located in old Gloucester Township.

Magnolia was originally divided into two townships, each one having its own specialty. Commerce was the dominant industry in one of the townships. In 1914 Assembly Bill No. 45 was drawn up to create a new township in the County of Camden. On May 12, 1915, the Borough of Magnolia was established. As the township grew, new forms of government were established. On July 27, 1915, a special election was held to vote for a mayor and to establish a council as the residing local government. Harry B. Wolohan became the first mayor of Magnolia.

As the small community began to grow many changes took place. A train stop in the heart of Magnolia brought many people into this community. It was these people that gave Magnolia its small town character. Families such as the Barretts, the Marshalls, the Speegles, the Millers, and other civic minded families made Magnolia what it is today.

With the help of the entire community Magnolia is making significant steps forward. Progress can be seen in better roads, and a more extensive transportation system. An invigoration of environmentally aware citizens is also taking place. These civic minded citizens are becoming interested in preserving the town's environment and heritage for future generations.

In this anniversary year, I commend the town and people of Magnolia for their progress and accomplishments. With continued civic involvement by all residents, Magnolia will continue to grow and thrive. I would also like to recognize Mary F. Martz whose extensive research of Magnolia I have relied upon heavily for these remarks. Happy anniversary.

INTRODUCTION OF THE INTER-
NATIONAL POPULATION STA-
BILIZATION AND REPRODUCTIVE
HEALTH ACT

HON. ANTHONY C. BEILENSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 1995

Mr. BEILENSON. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of myself and Mrs. MORELLA, I am introducing a bill today to address the rapid growth of the world's population in a comprehensive manner. Our bill, which has also been introduced in the Senate by Senators SIMPSON and BINGAMAN, would make the goal of population stabilization, along with the improvement in health of women and children, a primary purpose of U.S. foreign policy.

We are introducing this legislation because we believe strongly that the United States must take determined action to address what is without a doubt the most urgent crisis facing humanity: The rapid rate of growth of the human population and its dire consequences for the environment, for food supplies, for overcrowding, for immigration pressures, for political stability, and for our own national security.

Global population is now nearly 5.7 billion, and it is growing by almost 100 million every year—by 260,000 every 24 hours. Future prospects, moreover, are even more staggering. If effective action is not taken in the next few years—as today's 1.6 billion children in the developing world under the age of 15 reach their childbearing year—the Earth's population could nearly quadruple to 20 billion people by the end of the next century.

In much of the developing world, high birth rates, caused largely by the lack of access of women to basic reproductive health services and information, are contributing to intractable poverty, malnutrition, widespread unemployment, urban overcrowding, and the rapid spread of disease. Population growth is stripping the capacity of many nations to make even modest gains in economic development, leading to political instability and negating other U.S. development efforts.

The impact of exponential population growth, combined with unsustainable patterns of consumption, is also evident in mounting signs of stress on the world's environment. Under conditions of rapid population growth, renewable resources are being used faster than they can be replaced. Other environmental consequences of the world's burgeoning population are tropical deforestation, erosion of arable land and watersheds, extinction of plant and animal species, and pollution of air, water and land.

Overpopulation, however, is not a problem for lesser developed countries only. Rapid population growth in already overcrowded and underdeveloped areas of the world has given rise to an unprecedented pressure to migrate, as workers seek decent, and more hopeful lives for themselves and their families. According to a recent report by the United Nations Population Fund [UNFPA], over 100 million people, or nearly 2 percent of the world's population, are international migrants, and countless others are refugees within their own countries. Many of the world's industrialized nations are now straining to absorb huge numbers of people, and in the future, as shortages

of jobs and living space in urban areas, and resources such as water, agricultural land, and new places to dispose of waste grow even more acute, there will be even greater pressure to emigrate.

For those of us from Los Angeles and other coastal urban areas that are magnets for immigrants, world population growth is not an abstract issue—it is one that, quite literally, has been laid right at our doorstep. Communities in Los Angeles County, when enormous numbers of both legal and illegal immigrants are settling, are being overwhelmed by the burden of providing educational, health, and social services for the newcomers. And the problem will get bigger: Largely because of immigration, California's population is expected to grow from 31 million, where it stood in 1990, to 63 million by the year 2020.

Time is of the essence. How quickly we provide worldwide access to family planning and reproductive health services is crucial. Like compound interest applied to financial savings, high fertility rates produce ever-growing future populations. For example, if a woman bears three children instead of six, and her children and grandchildren do likewise, she will have 27 great-grandchildren rather than 216. Likewise, if Nigeria, which now has 109 million people, reaches replacement fertility by 2010 rather than 2040 (as currently projected), its eventual population would be 341 million, rather than 617 million. Thus, what we achieve in the way of making comprehensive family planning and reproductive health services available in this decade will determine whether world population stabilizes at double today's level or at triple that level—or more.

Population growth is an enormous problem, but one we can solve—if we make a determined effort to do so. For almost 30 years, population assistance has been a central component of U.S. development assistance and, in that time, has been remarkably successful in lowering birth rates. In many parts of Asia, Latin America and Africa, fertility rates have decreased, often dramatically. Couples are succeeding in having the smaller families they want because of the greater availability of contraceptives that our assistance has made possible.

Today, approximately 55 percent of couples worldwide use modern methods of contraception, compared with 10 percent in the 1960's. But despite this impressive increase in contraceptive use, the demand for family planning services is growing, in large measure because populations are growing. Indeed, over the next 20 years, the number of women and men who wish to use contraception is expected to nearly double.

Similarly, population assistance has contributed to the significant progress that has been made in reducing infant and child mortality rates. Child survival is integrally linked to women's reproductive health, and specifically to a mother's timing, spacing and number of births. But despite substantial progress, a large proportion of children in the developing world—particularly in sub-Saharan Africa and some Asian countries—still die in infancy.

And, while many countries in the developing world have succeeded in reducing maternal mortality rates, the incidence of maternal death and disability remains unacceptably high, constituting a serious public health problem facing most developing countries. According to the World Health Organization, an esti-

mated 500,000 women die every year as a result of pregnancy and childbirth.

At the International Conference on Population and Development [ICPD], held in Cairo last year, the United States was instrumental in building a broad consensus behind a comprehensive Program of Action, which was signed by almost all of the 180 countries that participated in the conference, and which will help guide the population and development programs of the United Nations and national governments into the next century.

The International Population Stabilization and Reproductive Health Act is consistent with the goals and the recommendations of the ICPD: It lays the foundation for focusing U.S. foreign policy on a coordinated strategy that will bring about the widespread availability of contraceptive services and women's and child health programs, as well as educational, economic, social and political opportunities necessary to enhance the status of women.

The bill we are introducing today sets specific health objectives, program descriptions, and funding targets to guide U.S. population programs, and expands U.S. efforts for the treatment and prevention of AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases.

This legislation also increases the U.S. commitment to providing for universal access to basic education, with an emphasis on eliminating the gap between female and male literacy levels and school enrollment, and promoting equal opportunities for women. Initiatives to increase infant and child survival, as well as to ensure the health and safety of pregnant women, are included as a critical component to achieving the bill's goals.

In addition, our bill expresses support for the United Nations Forward Looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, as adopted in 1985 by the United Nations Conference ending the Decade of Women, and for the ratification of the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, which was signed by the United States in 1980.

Mr. Speaker, our Nation's interest is clear. There can be no doubt that combating rapid population growth is one of the most humane, farsighted and economically effective efforts we can undertake. Every additional dollar spent on these programs will save many times this expense in future U.S. foreign assistance. According to UNICEF, "family planning could bring more benefits to more people at less cost than any other 'technology' now available."

For all these reasons, we believe that population assistance should be a central feature of U.S. foreign policy, and we urge our colleagues to join us in supporting this legislation for that purpose.

INTRODUCTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL POPULATION STABILIZATION AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH ACT

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 1995

Ms. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with my colleague TONY BEILENSON in introducing the International Population Stabilization and Reproductive Health Act.

There has been a growing realization over the last 10 years that population growth is not a neutral factor in economic development but is a critical factor in environmental degradation and sustainable development programs. It is also increasingly evident that any successful efforts to address these problems must include steps to empower women, providing them with the ability to exercise control over their own lives by assuring access to reproductive and other health services and access to educational opportunities.

In the developing world, the inability of women, especially poor women, to access basic family planning services and information undermines women's efforts to determine their own destiny, increases illness and mortality rates of women and their children, contributes to environmental degradation, and inhibits the ability of families to lift themselves out of poverty.

The impact of human population growth, combined with widespread poverty, is being demonstrated by the mounting signs of stress on our environment, such as tropical deforestation, erosion of arable land and watersheds, extinction of plant and animal species, global climate change, waste management, and air and water pollution.

After more than 25 years of experience and research, the actions needed to rapidly reduce birth rates are well documented. The ability to exercise reproductive choice must be expanded, through the broader dissemination and choice of family planning services which involve the community, especially women, and which meet the needs and values of those who use them.

The International Population Stabilization and Reproductive Health Act will establish accessibility to family planning services and information as a principle objective of U.S. foreign policy.

In addition, the bill recognizes the importance of improving the health, social, and economic status of women as essential for any country's economic progress, and notes that women who participate in the social, economic, and political affairs of their communities are more likely to exercise their choices about childbearing than those who do not.

Of vital importance, this legislation makes the point that comprehensive population efforts which include both family planning services and economic development activities achieve lower birth rates and stimulate more development than those which pursue these objectives independently. It highlights issues such as education and literacy, infant and child survival, and gender equality as the most powerful long-term influence in reducing birth rates, and authorizes funding for support of basic health, nutrition, and education services for children and women.

This legislation represents a compromise among a number of interested parties, including population, women's health, and environmental groups, as well as Democratic and Republican legislators. The bill represents a huge step forward from the policies and attitudes of the 1980's and will help to restore U.S. leadership on this vitally important issue.

TRIBUTE TO BERYL WEBB

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 1995

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, I pay tribute today to Beryl Webb of Oak Grove, MO. Mr. Webb, who served three terms as mayor of Oak Grove, passed away at the age of 93 on July 8, 1995.

Mr. WEBB, a friend of long standing, was well respected by all who knew him. He was known for his commitment to the community of Oak Grove, especially its school system. He served as a member of the Jackson County Sports Authority, the Silver Haired Legislature, the Jackson County Coordinating Council on Aging, and the Board of Equalization. He was a member of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the Oak Grove Historical Society, St. Mary's Auxiliary, and was also a Paul Harris Fellow.

So my colleagues I ask you to join with me in remembering an outstanding Missourian. Mr. Webb is survived by his wife, Thelma, two brothers, and four nephews.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. SCOTT MCINNS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 1995

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, July 17, 1995, due to severe thunderstorms between Chicago and Washington, DC which delayed the scheduled arrival of my flight, I regrettably missed a series of rollcall votes which occurred as I was returning from the Third District of Colorado.

TRIBUTE TO MS. DELISHA REESE
CONGRESSIONAL BLACK CAUCUS
INTERN FOR ILLINOIS' FIRST
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT**HON. BOBBY L. RUSH**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 1995

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to give praise and to acknowledge one of my Congressional Black Caucus summer interns, Ms. Delisha Reese. Mr. Reese represents a continuum of outstanding Congressional Black Caucus Foundation interns serving my office and this body.

During the past several weeks, Ms. Reese has been an integral part of my staff, assisting with case work and other office duties. In her short tenure in my office, Ms. Reese performed her tasks admirably, and in doing so she has done an outstanding job of representing the Congressional Black Caucus Foundation Intern Program.

Ms. Reese is a constituent from my district, and I am delighted to have had her work to serve her friends and neighbors. Now Ms. Reese will be leaving to pursue other endeavors. As she departs, I wish to take this opportunity to ask my colleagues to join me in wishing Ms. Reese our sincerest best wishes for a bright and successful future.

I am pleased to enter these words of commendation for Ms. Delisha Reese into the RECORD.

TRIBUTE TO TED GRIFFIN

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 1995

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, today, I pay tribute to Theodore A. Griffin of Jefferson City, MO, who passed away on July 6, 1995.

Mr. Griffin graduated from the School of Journalism at the University of Missouri in Columbia, after serving in the U.S. Navy during World War II. He worked in radio during his college years, and in 1950, he started at KFEQ in St. Joseph, MO, where he worked his way to becoming general manager. He was appointed executive vice president of the Missouri Broadcasters Association in 1971 where he served until 1994.

Mr. Griffin served as chairman of the Red Cross Regional Blood Program, the St. Joseph Chamber of Commerce, heading the legislative liaison group with State government, on the board of the Missouri Broadcasters Association, and was a member of the Missouri Society of Association Executives.

Mr. Griffin was associated with many organizations including the Boy Scouts, Cub Scouts, and Junior Achievement in the St. Joseph area.

He will be missed by all who knew him, both as a friend and as an outstanding Missourian. He is survived by his wife, Dorothea, 4 children, and 10 grandchildren.

INTRODUCTION OF THE OLDER
AMERICANS ACT AMENDMENTS
OF 1995**HON. MATTHEW G. MARTINEZ**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 1995

Mr. MARTINEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Older Americans Act Amendments of 1995, which is the Clinton administration's proposal for the reauthorization of this critical legislation.

The Older Americans Act celebrates its 30th birthday this year.

In May of this year, 2,300 delegates to the 1995 White House Conference on Aging endorsed the Older Americans Act and stressed the importance of this reauthorization in preparing the aging network for the 21st century.

This bill builds on the successes of the Older Americans Act—while moving the administration of the act toward the reinvention program established under Vice President GORE's director.

The bill moves toward sensible consolidation of programs and streamlining of processes, while providing greater freedom of action by the State units on aging and the area agencies on aging.

However, I should point out that I am not in full agreement with all of the provisions of this bill, and I would hope that, during the markup in the Economic and Educational Opportunities Committee to strengthen any bill in a bi-

partisan way, to preserve what is now perhaps the most successful Government program ever devised.

I am especially concerned that the bill include provisions that encourage local input to annual plans and to the performance objectives process, including the holding of open hearings at which local providers and local service recipients are encouraged to provide input.

It is the grassroots nature of these programs that is the strength of the Older Americans Act, and any bill we pass must ensure that the kind of input now provided in the law is maintained.

Local input has resulted in programmatic improvements throughout the life of the Older Americans Act.

Local input ensures that those charged with program implementation are constantly aware of the need to meet the needs of people, not the whims of bureaucrats in Washington, the State house, or city hall.

I look forward to this reauthorization effort and call upon my fellow Members on both sides of the aisle to read and consider this important bill, and, if they agree, to cosponsor this bill.

Thank you Mr. Speaker.

MARINE CORPS CHANGE OF
COMMAND**HON. IKE SKELTON**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 1995

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, the change of command address when Gen. Carl Mundy relinquished command to Gen. Chuck Krulak was delivered by the Honorable John E. Dalton, Secretary of the Navy. Secretary Dalton states the contributions of General Mundy and the challenge for General Krulak in this speech. I commend it to the Members of this body:

THE MARINE CORPS' CHANGE OF COMMAND

Secretary White, distinguished members of Congress, General Shalikhshvili and the members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Marines, ladies and gentlemen.

I am proud to serve as the Secretary of the United States Marine Corps. And, I am deeply honored to participate in the change of command of an institution that sets the standards for military leadership around the world.

Today is an important day in the lives of these two great men, General Carl Mundy and General Chuck Krulak. But, they would be the first to tell you that today belongs not to them, but to the Corps.

Their selfless attitude is seen clearly in Carl Mundy's insistence that he not be recognized with any personal decorations at this ceremony.

However, I think you all should know that on behalf of the Department, I have awarded the Navy Distinguished Service Medal to General Mundy. Similarly the Secretary of Defense and each one of our sister services have awarded him their Distinguished Service Medal.

General Mundy, you have served with honor, courage and commitment in a manner befitting the Commandant of the Corps. Our allies thank you, America thanks you and above all your Marines thank you for a lifetime dedicated to the defense of freedom.

Carl's many accomplishments and honors would not have been possible without the love and support of his family; especially his devoted wife, Linda. For nearly four decades Linda has served as a Marine wife and mother. During the past four years she has endeared herself to everyone she has touched and has established a special place in history for herself as the First Lady of the Marine Corps. It was an honor for me to recognize her achievements with the Department of the Navy's Distinguished Public Service Award.

The past four years have been challenging ones for the Navy and Marine Corps team. Amidst the drawdown in force structure, shrinking defense budgets and expanding global commitments, General Mundy has led the Corps to new levels of excellence, efficiency and effectiveness. By encouraging closer integration with the Navy, you have created a Marine Corps with enhanced capabilities that is prepared for every eventuality.

It is this spirit of closer integration between the Navy and Marine Corps that will be a legacy of Carl Mundy to our Naval Service. Such integration and interoperability ensure that the Navy and Marine Corps team will be prepared for the challenges and battlefields of the next millennium.

General Mundy's inspiring leadership, bold courage, and extraordinary vision have perpetuated a dynamic and innovative Corps and have put in place the mechanism to ensure that the Corps will continue to flourish.

Today is another step in the continuing evolution of the Corps—one of America's true national treasures. Today we witness the change of command, the passing of responsibility and acceptance of accountability for the United States Marine Corps.

General Krulak, you now take up the standard for the most elite fighting force in the world. May you command our Corps with strength, vision and the same commitment to core values that marked the leadership of the Commandants who precede you. The Corps will be blessed with the unflinching support of your delightful wife Zandi. On Tuesday of this week the 31st Commandant and his lady celebrated their 31st wedding anniversary.

Today is important not only for Marines, but also for every American, and especially those who have worn a military uniform. It is a special day for us to remember the Corps' heroic past and to celebrate its bright future.

The fundamental military values of honor, courage and commitment are as much a part of the Marine Corps today as they were at its birth in 1775. Marines today understand that these values represent an ideal . . . an ideal worth fighting for.

Fighting for ideals is what the Corps is all about. And, the strength of today's Corps rests on a foundation of extraordinary heroism rising up from the bedrock of America's military history.

It is on that foundation of past heroism that the future of the Corps will be built. It will be a future filled with innovation, flexibility, resourcefulness and above all spirit. It is a spirit which comes from being the best. Marines know that when American interests are threatened or our friends need help . . . America calls the Corps.

Throughout the past four years, Marines have been called very often and, as throughout their history, they have responded with the utmost professionalism. Whether it was Haiti, Somalia, Bosnia or the Arabian Gulf, the Marines were always ready to get the job done * * * and to get it done right.

Whether as warfighters, peacekeepers, or rescuers; the Marines have proven time and time again that America can count on the

Corps when there is a threat to our national security.

The Marine Corps of today is just the adaptable, flexible, and resourceful force America needs. In this unsettled and often confusing post Cold War world, the military mission is no longer as clearly defined. For this reason our military forces must adapt in order to succeed.

Adapting is what Marines do best. The Marines have been fighting America's wars for two centuries and continue to be the force of choice for either keeping the peace; or storming the beach.

In the past, Marines have done more beach storming than peacekeeping, but in the future it is clear that both missions will need to be performed. In my mind there is no force in the world more capable of handling the complicated military missions of the future than the United States Marine Corps.

The Corps has had many great Commandants, but none who has led through such a tumultuous period of internal change. Today the Corps has never been better trained, better led, or more ready. Only in this state would Carl Mundy even consider relinquishing command of the Corps.

That is your legacy, "a RELEVANT, READY and CAPABLE Corps of Marines" who embody the traditions of the past and who are ready to meet the challenges of the future. RELEVANT to meet the defense needs of the Nation tomorrow; READY to respond instantly as America's 911 Force to prevent and contain crises or fight today; and CAPABLE of meeting the requirements of our National Military Strategy.

Carl, your days in uniform may soon be over, but your service to the Corps will remain timeless. Your total devotion to the Corps has nurtured America's undying love for Marines. Your determined efforts have ensured that Marines will always be the first to fight in America's defense.

Yesterday afternoon, in the oval office, our Commander in Chief promoted Chuck Krulak to General. In that ceremony President Clinton pointed to Carl Mundy and said emphatically, "Of all the General Officers I have worked with, you were the one I knew was always telling me exactly what you believed. I want you to know how much I appreciate that." The President of the United States could not have offered higher praise.

For fifty years Iwo Jima has been a special place for the Marine Corps, and it was there atop Mount Suribachi that I had the privilege to announce the President's nomination for our 31st Commandant.

So as we consider the significance of this ceremony, a change of command of the Corps that these two Marines have devoted their lives to, I think it appropriate to recall the words of Chaplain Roland Gittelsohn when he dedicated the Fifth Marine Division Cemetery on Iwo Jima fifty years ago. This February, Rabbi Gittelsohn recalled his words at the ceremony commemorating that battle at the Iwo Jima War Memorial beside Arlington National Cemetery. He said:

"Here lie officers and men of all colors, rich men and poor men together. Here are Protestants, Catholics and Jews together. Here no man prefers another because of his faith or despises him because of his color. Here there are no quotas of how many from each group are admitted or allowed. Among these men there is no discrimination. No prejudice. No hatred. Theirs is the highest and purest democracy.

"Any man among us, the living, who failed to understand that, will thereby betray those who lie here . . . whoever lifts his hand in hate against a brother, or thinks himself superior to those who happen to be in a minority, makes of . . . their sacrifice an empty, hollow mockery.

"Thus do we consecrate ourselves, the living, to carry on the struggle they began. Too much blood has gone into this soil for us to let it lie barren."

Those words spoken in honor of fallen Marines and Sailors hold a living truth. The truth is that we, the living must carry on their struggle for liberty and freedom every day, and in everything we do.

God bless you, and God bless the United States Marine Corps. Semper Fidelis.

IN MEMORY OF BOB HEINEY

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 1995

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, a close friend of mine has passed away. He was also a friend of other Members and staff on both sides of the aisle. His name is Bob Heiney and he worked for many years for the National Canners Association—now called the National Food Processors Association.

Several years ago I made a list of people who had made a major impact on my life. After members of my family, Bob Heiney was at the top of the list. He was a mentor, a teacher, and a positive role model to all who knew him. He was honest, decent, ethical, moral. When I think about the opportunities he gave me as a young man, it makes me realize the responsibility that we all have to help and encourage those just starting out in their careers. I shall always remember Mr. Heiney and be grateful for his life.

I would like to share his obituary as follows with my colleagues.

OBITUARY—ROBERT BEN HEINEY

Robert Ben Heiney of Plantation Village, Wilmington, N.C., died July 13, 1995, at Cornelia Nixon Davis Health Care Center.

Mr. Heiney was born in Huntington, IN, on September 16, 1909, the youngest child of Enos Boyd Heiney and Della Miller Heiney. He attended public school in Indianapolis and in Milwaukee, WI. In 1930, he began working for the National Canners Association in Washington, D.C., while a night school undergraduate at George Washington University. He earned a law degree from National University in 1935.

Mr. Heiney served as commanding officer of a Naval gun crew on board an Army cargo vessel in the Southwest Pacific during World War II. After the war he returned to work in Washington for the National Canners Association—now called the National Food Processors Association—where he continued his career in government-industry relations as a legislative specialist. Prior to Mr. Heiney's retirement he was also a vice president and director of NCA's public affairs programs. During 37 years as a McLean, VA, resident he served as a volunteer fireman and as president of the McLean Citizens Association, had leadership roles in local PTA organizations, and was a Sunday School director and vestryman for Saint John's Episcopal Church.

Following 44 years of dedicated service with the National Canners Association, Mr. Heiney announced his formal retirement on September 30, 1974. He maintained an interest in the food industry and in political life as partner and private consultant with Frank R. Wolf (currently serving as a member of Congress from northern Virginia) in their firm, H AND W ASSOCIATES. In 1976, the Heineys moved to Lake of the Woods

near Locust Grove, VA, where he worked in local church and Lions Club activities and enjoyed boating and golfing.

In 1989, the Heineys moved to Plantation Village in Wilmington, NC, where Mr. Heiney enjoyed gardening, woodworking, bowling and playing bridge. He also participated as a volunteer in the New Hanover County Schools and received a Governor's Award for his volunteer support for the Cornelia Nixon Davis Auxiliary program. Mr. Heiney was an avid reader and throughout his life he was a loyal supporter of both local and national Republican political organizations and their causes.

He is preceded in death by his beloved wife of 60 years, Margaret Laura Roth. He is survived by a son, Robert B. Heiney, Jr., of Portland, OR, and a daughter, Margaret Stouffer, of Virginia Beach, VA., seven grandchildren and one great grandchild. A memorial service will be held at Cornelius Nixon Davis Health Care Center on Monday July 17, at 2:00 p.m. Expressions of sympathy may be made as contributions to the Cornelia Nixon Davis Health Care Center Memorial Garden fund or to the CND Auxiliary.

COL. JOHN JOSEPH McNULTY III

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 1995

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, today I wish to congratulate Col. John Joseph McNulty III who will retire from the U.S. Army in August. Colonel McNulty faithfully served his country with the Army over the last twenty 29 years, and, due to his outstanding effort and ability, deserves recognition at this time.

Colonel McNulty enlisted in the U.S. Army on March 9, 1966. After completing basic and advanced training at Fort Dix, NJ, he entered OCS at Fort Knox, KY. Commissioned in March, 1967 as a second lieutenant of armor,

he was posted to Fort Hood, TX, and the 2d Battalion, 13th Armor, 2d Brigade, 1st Armored Division as the S-2. Three months later he was given command to Headquarters Company, 2d Battalion, 46th Infantry and remained in command until April, 1968. Lieutenant McNulty was then given a second command, the Headquarters Company of 2/13 Armor. In late summer of 1968 he was assigned as the S-2/Asst S-3 of the 2d Brigade and remained in that position until July, 1969.

In August, 1969, having been promoted in March, Captain McNulty reported to the 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment (Black Horse) in Quan Loi, Vietnam, where he served as the commander of the Regimental Headquarters Troop until December. He returned to the United States and was released from active duty in order to return to college in Texas.

Captain McNulty returned to active duty in March, 1971, and in June returned to Vietnam and 1st Squadron, 1st Regiment of Dragoons (Blackhawk), 23rd Infantry Division (Americal). He served as the squadron motor officer until the squadron deactivated in April, 1972. He was selected to command the honor guard and escort the squadron's colors to Germany where the squadron was reactivated in May, 1972.

He returned to the United States, completed the armored officer advanced course in 1973, moved to Austin and graduated with honors from the University of Texas in 1975 under the Army's Degree Completion Program. Captain McNulty was subsequently assigned to Fort Bliss, TX, and the 3d Armored Cavalry Regiment (Brave Rifles). While there, he served as adjutant and commanded C Troop, First Squadron—his fourth troop/company command.

In 1978, Captain McNulty was assigned to the Seventh Army Training Command in Grafenwoehr, Germany. His task as chief of new equipment training was to design and prepare the training plan for the introduction of

both the Abrams tank and the Bradley Fighting Vehicle to USAREUR units. Major McNulty, promoted in February, 1979, returned to the United States to attend the Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, KS, in summer, 1980. He graduated as a member of the centennial class in June, 1981.

In June 1984, Lieutenant Colonel McNulty assumed command of First Squadron, 3d Armored Cavalry Regiment at Fort Bliss, TX. During the next 25 months, he led the unit successfully through numerous field and gunnery exercises. Relinquishing command in July, 1986, he served as the assistant commandant of the Sergeants Major Academy until June, 1987. In July, Lieutenant Colonel McNulty attended the U.S. Army War College at Carlisle, PA, graduating in June, 1988.

Since June, 1988, Jay McNulty has been a member of OCLL. Initially assigned as the Chief of Special Actions Branch in the Congressional Inquiry Division, June 1989 saw him appointed as chief of that division.

Col. Jay McNulty is culminating his service as Chief, House Liaison Division. He effectively used his vast knowledge of the Army, his personal communication skills, and his management abilities to tell the "Army Story." He represented the Army, continuing his role of resolving complex and sensitive issues with every professional committee, and all 435 personal offices, and leadership offices in the U.S. House of Representatives.

He is indeed the quintessential officer. His selfless service, commitment to excellence, and caring professionalism have continually provided inspiration to those with whom he has served. This exceptional officer truly personifies those traits of courage, competency, and integrity our Nation has come to expect from our Army officers. He has served our Nation well and our heartfelt appreciation and his best wishes for continued success go with him as he prepares for his next endeavor.